THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1831. NO. 94.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings*, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 21th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'ners.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 16—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. July 29

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf LITTLE & HAYS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co. AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

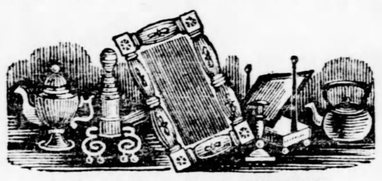
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.

April 5.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20 South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜

Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con. R. Isl., Vermont, Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Greensburgh	30		
Old Bk. Steub.	25		
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium. GEORGE A GOOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

JOHN P. GEDDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

2500 LBS. Spanish Sole Leather;
140 bbls. Prime Monongahela Whiskey; for sale by LITTLE & HAYS.
Pittsburgh, July 26, 1831—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17—tf

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm, hot press,			$4 25 a 4 50	
do.	do.	do. fine,	3 25 a 3 75	
do.	do.	do. common,	2 25 a 3 00	
LETTER	do.	do. hot press,	3 75 a 4 00	
do.	do.	do. common,	2 50 a 3 25	
PRINTING PAPER, per ream,			2 37 a 5 25	
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial, per ream,	2 75	
do.	do.	Medium, do.	1 75	
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 12	
TEA PAPER,		Medium, do.	2 00	
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 50	
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,			$5 00 a 5 25	
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.			25	
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,			31¼ a 75	
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50	

December 10, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.
JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER, per ream,			$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING	do,	Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do		Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do		Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do		Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,		Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do		Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do		Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, lb. 20 to 22 cts.				

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*

July 26, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots
Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

SALE OF LOTS.
In the Addition to the Town of Wheeling.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th of September next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, about FIFTY LOTS, adjoining the present Town of Wheeling. These Lots will include about the whole of the ground on the original tract on which the Town was laid out that is eligible for building; water and coal can be had with a trifling expense; the coal within a few rods of the most remote lots, and water it is believed can be obtained any where on the premises by digging twenty feet, some certainly much less. It is not the purpose of the proprietor to give a fictitious importance to this offer, but he believes no property ever offered to purchasers afforded or will afford a more profitable investment to actual settlers than this, and to actual settlers alone he wishes them to be disposed of. The situation of the Lots is elevated and healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the Ohio River. Terms, one third cash, the balance in payments of one and two years with interest. The proprietor will reserve one bid—any Lot sold and the terms not complied with, the sale to be considered void. NOAH ZANE.

August 2.—6w.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Ross township, about the 15th inst., A BAY MARE, three years old; has had a colt since she came about the premises.

July 29—3t*. JOHN SAMPLE.

NEW GOODS,
83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

BREWERY TO LET.—The Washington Brewery, situated in the borough of Washington, Pa. will be leased for a year or term of years, if application is made immediately, on reasonable terms. This establishment possesses many advantages. It is constructed of stone, consisting of the centre building three stories high, and upwards of 30 feet square, a wing 50 feet long, a malt house, an arched vault 50 feet long, a horse mill, and a cooper shop. It is supplied with a constant stream of spring water which can be conducted into any of the apartments. It is near the centre of one of the most fertile, populous, and wealthy counties in the State, and is the only establishment of the kind in the county, and none nearer than Pittsburgh. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Washington, Pa. BENJ. S. STEWART,
Guardian of Thomas Atcheson.

August 5—3t.

CIRCULAR.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—The Honorable the Board of Trustees having reorganised the Faculty of this Institution, it will consist, hereafter, of the following professors:

Jedediah Cobb, M. D. *Anatomy.*
Thomas Mitchell, M. D. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*
Thomas M. Staughton, M. D. *Surgery.*
John Eberle, M. D. *Materia Medica and Botany.*
John R. Henry, M. D. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*
John Morehead, M. D. *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
Charles E. Pierson, M. D. *Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.*
Daniel Drake, M. D. *Clinical Medicine.*

The course will commence on the last Monday of October, and will end on the last day of February.

The aggregate expense of the tickets, including matriculation, is fixed at one hundred dollars; and the cost of graduation at twenty-five dollars.

The requisitions of candidates for graduation are,

1. Satisfactory certificates of having studied medicine, with some reputable practitioner, three years; or of having attended two full courses of Lectures: or
2. Of having attended three successive courses of Lectures, and studied, as before, all the time between them: or
3. Of having been in regular and reputable practice four years, and having attended one full course of Lectures; or all the cases, the last course, at least, in this Institution.

The opportunities of the study of practical anatomy will be ample, and the lectures of the Professor, in addition to the usual means of elucidation, will be illustrated by the splendid preparations and plates recently purchased in Europe.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes of select works, chiefly European.

The Lectures on Clinical Medicine will be founded on the cases presented in the *Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio.*

The Trustees are now engaged in the erection of an additional edifice, of such dimensions as will render the accommodations in every respect adequate.

The Medical Department of the Miami University having been merged in the Medical College of Ohio, by the reorganisation of the latter, there will be but one Medical School in Cincinnati next winter. By order.

JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D.
Cincinnati, Aug. 6—3t *Dean.*

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that very valuable Farm, situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, in Beaver county, and about 6 miles from Beaver town, the Ohio river and Darlington, on the New Castle road. The tract contains about 400 acres; has a front on Beaver creek of nearly half a mile, a short distance above the upper dam, on the falls of Beaver. There is nearly 150 acres cleared, and under fence, from 30 to 40 acres of which is bottom meadow, with a stream of water passing through; the remainder in a high state of cultivation. The timber is principally white oak, with a mixture of walnut and locust, for which there is an increasing demand. There is plenty of Stone Coal and a Sugar Camp on the premises; likewise, a small Orchard of 70 or 80 trees of excellent fruit: also, Peach and grafted Pear trees, just beginning to bear. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, lined inside, and frame Kitchen attached; a substantial barn, 60 by 40 feet, with stables underneath for fifteen or 20 head of cattle. It would make an excellent stock farm and tavern stand. One half the purchase money in hand, and credit for one and two years for the balance. The subscriber, on the premises, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase; and for terms apply to him, or to Major R. DARRAGH, Sharon, or J. R. SHANNON, Esq. Beaver. A good title, clear of all incumbrance, and possession of the same will be given on or before the first of April next.

WM. B. OSMON.

The purchaser can have the stock of horses, oxen, cows, &c. and farming utensils, at a fair price.

W. B. O.

August 9.—w1mo.

60 BAGS GREEN COFFEE
15 chests Y. H. TEA
25 hhds. N. O. SUGAR
20 bbls. do.
25 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES
2,000 lbs. LOAF SUGAR
50 bbls. WHISKEY

BRANDY, WINES, GIN, RUM AND CORDIALS.

ALSO,

Pepper; Allspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Indigo; Madder; Alum; Copperas; Rice; Raisins; Figs; Whiting; White Lead; Bar Lead; Powder; Shot; Cotton Yarn; Tobacco; Snuff, Segars, &c. &c.

ALSO, Iron; Nails; Shovels; Spades; Wagon Boxes, &c. &c., for sale at 137 Wood street, by
Aug 2—T3 ESTEP & QUINBY.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, residing in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, a DARK BROWN HORSE; supposed to be seven years old; about sixteen hands high; both fore hoofs split and riveted with iron; no other marks noticed. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN WALDON.

August 9—3t*.

MR. INGHAM'S LETTER

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

NEW HOPE, July 26th, 1831.

SIR: I received on the 13th instant, a letter from Mr. Trist, of the 7th, postmarked the 9th, purporting to be written by your direction, in answer to mine of the 30th ult. The same mail also brought me the Globe of the 11th, containing, in addition to the letter of Mr. Trist, an accompanying *expose* of the relations heretofore existing between you and myself, connecting the matter of this correspondence with circumstances alleged to have occurred long antecedent to the date fixed by me for the origin of the feelings which have led to it. This *expose* bears the impress of your authority, not only in the disclosure of topics which could only be known to yourself, but in a letter from your own desk, used to give stronger color of probability to the points insisted upon throughout the article. I cannot possibly do you injustice, under these circumstances, in referring to it as a contemporaneous exposition of your sentiments and feelings, and using the light it furnishes to aid me in penetrating the mysterious course of proceeding which has been directed against me, and still seeks to destroy my reputation—the only inheritance I expect to bequeath to my children. Thus impressed, I may feel it to be necessary to address you with more freedom than fastidious minds, differently circumstanced, might deem compatible with a proper respect to the Chief Magistrate; but when such shall have imagined themselves in my situation, they will then only be able to appreciate my feelings, and judge correctly of this resort to the right of self-defence.

I am perfectly aware of the disadvantages of my position in such a controversy; I have not a numerous body of persons impelled, or prompted by interest or fear, to applaud whatever I may say or do. My reliance is wholly of a different character: I have no agent or instrument at command, except pen, ink, and paper; no power but that which is derived from truth, addressed to intelligence and virtue; and no claim to confidence, but in my own humble character, and the success of demonstration I shall be able to give of all that I may attempt to maintain. I have, however, a better opinion of mankind than to attribute to the mass of those who may be considered as dependent on you, a disposition to advance their interests by means discreditable to their integrity—many of them are known to me to be incapable of such a purpose. Be this as it may, the history of these events will outlive your official power, and at the period which I deem desirable for the impress of a good name, there will be no motive to do injustice to mine. I have never seen an honest appeal, in a good cause, made in vain to the disinterested judgment of the American community; and forced, against my will, into a conflict where I have no choice but to sink under an oppressive hostility, or use the means in my power for my own defence, I must meet the duty at whatever hazard.

It distinctly appears, by the *expose* to which I have alluded, that you have now declared an unrelenting war against me, by assailing my honor and integrity, from the beginning of my official connection with your administration down to the date of your last public notice of my name. It is the purpose of this communication, which, to my regret, has been delayed by indisposition, to review the several imputations and charges thus promulgated, and conclude with a distinct reply to your letter of the 7th instant, by Mr. Trist.

These imputations and charges will be found embodied in the following syllabus of your *expose:* It is therein alleged, that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury with a full knowledge that Mr. Eaton was to be my colleague, and no sooner *was my commission safely in my pocket, than I joined Mr. Calhoun's friends to drive Major Eaton out of the Cabinet.* That I, in effect, told you that you had associated in your councils an individual who was a blot upon your administration. That you thought fit to overlook *the implied insult* offered to yourself, and sought only to reconcile the difficulty in your cabinet. It was made ostensibly, by those originating it, altogether an affair of the females of their families. It was said that, with regard to Major Eaton, they entertained the best feeling, and could unite.—*This was all you required.* At the succeeding session of Congress, *meetings of the friends* of Mr. Calhoun took place, with a view of addressing you to remove Major Eaton, and *Van Buren was denounced—arrangements were made in Congress to embarrass the measures of the administration in that body. The Calhoun Telegraph and Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection.* The appointment of Baldwin was denounced. Remote editors, as has been proved, *were sounded,* in the hope of bringing them out in *opposition to your re-election;* and, finally, *Mr. Calhoun came out with a horrible plot.* When *the issue was made with yourself, you found your cabinet divided,* and *an entire reorganization was determined on.* Notwithstanding you believed that I had *taken sides with your adversaries, you treated me with kindness to the last,* and gave me *credit for my capacity and fidelity.* Being the representative of Pennsylvania I was entitled to respect. Grateful to Pennsylvania for your election, you were unwilling to mortify her by letting her suppose that you wished to put a mark of disgrace upon me by desiring me to retire from the cabinet. You, therefore, offered me a position quite equal to my deserts—but I thought my *interest and ambition would be better promoted by a warfare on you,* and seduously sought some pretext on which to found it. As an evidence of my seeking such a pretext, I took exception to the form of an address in a note on business, in which you *designated me as "Acting Secretary of the Treasury."* That, failing in this, I *sought in another quarter some ground of quarrel to carry with me to Pennsylvania,* and, as a justification of the hostility I meant to wage, I *wrote to Mr. Barry an angry letter,* telling him that I had heard one of his assistants had said that the Department possessed a certain bond, which would be held in terrorem to keep me quiet. That, not being able to make any thing out of this correspondence, I dropped it, but remained at Washington, and kept up such an intercourse with the editor of the Telegraph, that Major Eaton felt assured I was the prompter of a scurilous attack on his wife, for which he felt it due to himself to make a demand of Mr. Berrien and myself, to know whether we authorised the statement in that print. That, when called upon, I refused to disavow, and added insult, and when threatened with personal violence, instead of appealing to the civil authority, I called in aid certain persons, and became myself a *threatener of the peace.* That I had now accomplished my purpose, and made a pretext for something like a justification of my meditated opposition to the President on my return to Pennsylvania. That I made an outcry about a conspiracy, and sought to involve the *friends of the President* in it, as accessaries. The *expose* concludes with a declaration that it will be seen *what proof I will be able to bring in support of my charges,* and it will probably turn out like Mr. *Calhoun's plot, of which it may be considered an act;* adding, that it will be susceptible of no proof, and that the public must take denials for confession. It will be perceived that these allegations purport to give a concatenation of events, commencing with my official connection with the administration, and terminating with the day of my departure from the seat of government.

It cannot be doubted, that it was intended by you to connect me with all the transactions referred to in this document; any other conclusion must be founded on the extravagant supposition that I was thus to be held responsible for the acts of others, in which I had not even an implied agency. I, therefore, have a right to regard this expose as avowedly made for the purpose of presenting to the public eye the series of offences which I am alleged to have committed, that have led to the embarrassment of your administration, and the final dissolution of your cabinet. It may be proper, however, to observe that I have framed in my own mind a division of the matter of this discussion into two parts, which may be designated by the terms *official* and *unofficial.* As to the former branch, regarding my duty to the country, always paramount, and its interest as requiring that a proper confidence in relation to matters within the pale of the Executive councils should be inviolably maintained as long as it may be even tacitly enjoined by the Chief Magistrate, I shall not advert to such matters except when they have been introduced by you, and then found in the papers before me. As respects unofficial transactions, I shall notice at this time only a small part of what lies at my disposal, and none not immediately connected with the subjects referred to in your expose. With these remarks, I proceed to the unpleasant task of defending my character against the aspersions attempted to be cast upon it by the Chief Magistrate of the U. States. This has been irresistibly forced upon me at the moment of my retirement from public service, and when, satiated with its enjoyments, and fortified by vivid experience against its allurements, I had fondly cherished the hope of spending the remainder of my days in the quiet of domestic life, out of the reach of the disturbing conflicts of political controversy.

I perceive, in the first of the alleged incidents of your expose, the bane which has poisoned the cup of your happiness, and which, being thus spread before the public, must tarnish the page of your history, while history continues to carry to future ages a true account of the acts of public men.—Having been, for the last two years, a close, and for the most part a silent observer of the actors in in the various scenes of the great drama of State in which you were the chief character, I have carefully studied, not only your own, but the characters of those around you; and cannot easily be mistaken in the considerations which characterised your leading unofficial acts, and their bearing on the public interests. Much less could I be mistaken in the facts which are now made the groundwork of your imputations against me, and the evidence of discord which induced the determination to re-organise your cabinet. I hesitate not to say, in the face of all who are implicated, in the face of the world, nay in the face of Heaven, that every allegation made, intended or tending to connect me, in any one of your long list of incidents, with a design to insult you, or embarrass your administration, or with any other of the imputed designs, is destitute of the shadow or shade of truth. I might close this part of this communication here by insisting, as I have a right to do, upon the production of the proofs of these imputed plots and conspiracies, and of my agency in them, or that, as an act of sheer justice, the charges should be withdrawn as openly as they have been made. But I cannot permit myself to rest upon this ground alone, however solid and immoveable it must be. I must, therefore, call your attention to some of the most prominent points, and demand the proofs more specifically.—On what ground am I charged with having "no sooner than I got the commission safe in my pocket, joined Mr. Calhoun's friends in the effort to drive Major Eaton out of the Cabinet?"—I ask where is the evidence that Mr. Calhoun had any class of friends who were not as devotedly your friends; or that any project was entertained, which could be beneficial to him and injurious to you? Or that any persons, under that designation, joined to drive Major Eaton out of the Cabinet? And, lastly, where is the evidence, if such a plot existed, that I was privy to, or an actor in it? If the isolated circumstance of the refusal of my family with my approbation to associate with that of Major Eaton, be deemed evidence of this charge, I freely admit that fact; but you perfectly well know, whatever appearances circumstances now compel you to give it, that the sole cause for this refusal was based in the belief of the society in which she had always lived, as to the character of his wife, and not any feeling of hostility or even unkindness to him. It was, however, known to me, that two or three gentlemen whom I had never heard designated by their personal attachment to any political man, other than yourself, and who were known to be among your best friends, did remonstrate to you against the appointment of Major Eaton to a seat in your Cabinet; and I also heard that they contemporaneously, or at least two of them, made known to him all they had said to you. Their names are known to you, and they can bear testimony to this fact. Two of these gentlemen, the only ones of whose purpose I had any knowledge at the time, will, if their memories serve, for I know them to be incapable of misrepresentation, testify, that so far from encouraging their views, I endeavored to reconcile them to the appointment of Major Eaton. I will not now bring their names before the public, but will if desired furnish them to you, that you may satisfy yourself of the flagrant injustice you have done me in this respect. But, in addition to this, what had I to desire to drive Major Eaton out of the Cabinet? We had been for several years personally intimate and friendly. I had formed a favorable opinion of his disposition and general character; and notwithstanding all that has occurred, my opinion as to these qualities at that time is unchanged. In the absence of motives, in the absence of facts and circumstances, nay in the face of facts now tendered to you, what is there in the relation between the highest officer of the Government and the humblest citizen which can justly preclude the latter from the right of demanding that a charge so injurious to him shall be either proved or retracted? It should now be understood that this charge, thus shown to be a mere phantom, is made the "head and front of my offending."—You have professed to regard my conduct in this particular, as bearing an "implied insult" to yourself, which imagined insult has been fostered in your breast up to the present moment; and constantly cherished, with its predisposing influence to give form and substance to every other shadow which jealousy and suspicion could contrive, or credulity could be prevailed upon to embrace.

What are these shadows which have been thus embodied? "At the succeeding session Mr. Calhoun's friends held meetings for the purpose of addressing you to remove Major Eaton." Three things are necessary to be proved to maintain this charge, and bring it home to me. 1st. That Mr. Calhoun had a class of friends distinct from yours. 2d. That they held such meetings. And 3d. That I was privy to, and gave aid or countenance to the measure.* As to the first, I know of no such class. As to the second, I know of no such meeting. And thirdly, I, of course, could have given it no aid or countenance. If, however, there was such a meeting, its character and objects must be subjects for proof; and if it did address you, the names must show that it would seem only to have been a conspiracy of your own friends, to persuade your head in opposition to your heart. Be this as it may, you have my denial of all knowledge of it; and my demand for proof on this point cannot be evaded.

Then "Mr. Van Buren was denounced!" When? In what manner? And by whom? And how am I responsible for it? It is true I did not enter into the views of those who were generally supposed to constitute your confidential political council, by exerting myself to promote him for the succession; nor did I follow the supposed changes in your mind, as to the propriety of using your power to promote the election of your successor; but I gave to Mr. Van Buren a fair and just support in all his official acts, which were presented for my co-operation: nor have his personal friends the slightest ground to complain of my treatment to them. I cannot, however, be responsible for what others said of him; my relation to you or to him, did not require that I should bear so unreasonable a burden; nor was it your custom to hold him, or any other of your friends, accountable for the denunciations against me, which were so carefully laid on your table day after day. If such a rule had been adopted, it ought, at least, to have been made known, that each might understand what was required, and have the opportunity of sharing its benefits.

The next charge in order is thus announced: "Arrangements were made in Congress to embarrass the measures of the administration in that body." I beg leave require, as a matter of obvious justice, that the particular object of these imputed arrangements be specified; by whom they were made; and what motive had the alleged actors to embarrass the administration? And, lastly, at what point was I connected with them, what act of this nature was done, or advice given by me, and what motive could I have had for embarrassing the measures of the administration with which I was connected? It does not belong to the human mind to act without motive,—even jealousy itself will not believe all the evils it hears of the object of its suspicions, unless the evidence be corroborated by the appearance of some rational motive to control their actions. In this case, I can imagine none. It remains, therefore, for you to show how this charge can be made to reach me. Here I leave it, with my unqualified denial, whatever form or shape it may assume.

"The Calhoun Telegraph and Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection." Again I demand the evidence. Let the columns of these papers be examined for the fact of their disaffection. The former was deemed the paper of the Administration, and the only article which, up to that period, I have heard of having been ascribed to such a feeling, the editor says was dictated, in substance, from your own lips, and approved in form by you before publication. As to the latter, I have had no political correspondence with its editors from the time of my appointment to that of my removal. Those gentlemen (and none who know them will doubt their word) will bear me out in this declaration.—I admit that I regard them as my personal friends. They have long conducted, in the capital of Pennsylvania, the leading paper of the political party with which I have been connected. They are men of tried moral and political integrity. Had I been engaged in any of the purposes thus attributed to me, it is scarcely possible that I should not have corresponded with them, and some others of their editorial brethren in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere on these subjects. All are now at liberty to publish whatever I have written in respect to this or any other matter contained in your charges.

Next: "The appointment of Mr. Baldwin was denounced." This from *you* is most unexpected, to whom it must be well known that in all your conversations on that subject, whatever my preference might have been, I refused to say any thing to depress Mr. Baldwin; and it is with great surprise, notwithstanding all I have before seen, that I am made responsible for the denunciation. What may not be proved, when such evidence is relied on?

The expose proceeds: "*Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your re-election.*" The only evidence which I have seen or heard of in support of this charge, is in a statement of Gideon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestion, it since appears, had, some time after, written a letter to the same gentleman, whom he charged with making it, *sending his best respects to Mr. Calhoun,* and expressing his own private opinion that you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll. It is a remarkable fact, that this same witness, now so much relied upon to sustain a far fetched assault upon me, had written another letter to the same person, soon after this shocking overture was made, in which he said, among other things of the same kind, that Mr. Eaton was a disgrace to your Administration. So much for this charge, and the witness; but, if all he says, in the face of his letters to the contrary, be true, he only testifies to a conversation with another person, of which none pretends that I had any knowledge. Of its supposed object I never heard till it was brought out by Mr. Welles' *perilous* statement. But if there be ground for offence to you in such an act, it must be found in the supposition that, contrary to the general expectation, you were then anxious for a re-election, and had seized upon and laid up the mere expression of a doubt of its expediency as evidence of base designs against yourself and your Administration. It is surely an act of supererogation further to deny and ask for proofs of such a matter.

The last and most prominent allegation at this period is, that Mr. Calhoun came out with a "horrible plot," and "when this issue was made with the President, he found his *Cabinet divided,* and an entire reorganization was determined on." I shall not inquire by whom, or for what purposes, this plot was begun, but I may emphatically demand in what point it can, by the remotest possibility, be brought in contact with any act of mine, official or otherwise. I have reason to know that it was not the preface to the correspondence, nor the letters in it, which made the issue so personally offensive to you. The first was revised by your particular friend, and every expression which he thought liable to such an interpretation was erased at his suggestion; and long after the letters were written, you had intimated your willingness to receive Mr. Calhoun as usual, and invite him to your table, if he would leave a card for you. I know, through the same channel of common friendship, that he objected to an attempt at reconciliation without explanation, which should remove the cause of the difference; adding, that his honor and integrity had been impugned, and until this matter was explained, there could be no cordiality in your intercourse, and that he would not submit to an ostensible reconciliation with one who persevered in maintaining such unfounded aspersions against his character. *You* were willing to be reconciled after all the offence contained in the correspondence was fully before you; consequently the issue spoken of as "made with yourself personally," must have been made by the publication, not by the matter of correspondence. This could not be changed by its transfer to the printer's ink. The whole iniquity of this "horrible plot" is therefore displayed in the act of publishing the correspondence. From this cause alone, it would seem that you found (your) cabinet divided, and determined on its reorganisation.—All this is now placed at my door, as the consummation of an accumulating series of plots and conspiracies, of which my letter of the 21st ult. is considered an act. I cannot content myself with merely requesting the proof of my connection with this affair, but must be permitted to demand how, when, and on what point, were the cabinet divided, either by the matter of the correspondence, or the publication of it? Was it, or any measure connected therewith, ever brought before the cabinet, or introduced into their deliberations? Was any act of the Government influenced by it, or could any one be made to depend on the speculative opinions of the cabinet members, as to the propriety of having that document in possession of the public, rather than confined to the desks of Mr. Calhoun and yourself? Yet such is the alleged foundation of the horrible plot which compelled you to "determine on an entire reorganization of (your) cabinet," the responsibility of which, it now seems, is to be mainly thrown on me. I have already proved that the origin of this whole drama was but a phantom, and it is now demonstrated that the immediate cause of its catastrophe is something, if possible, less substantial. The history of the world, I am sure, cannot furnish such another exhibition of preposterous suspicions and imaginary conspiracies; of agents for espionage and information, to collect and report materials; of such lamentable credulity for their reception, and reckless temerity in determining matters of high moment on grounds so baseless as have been thus shown to have pervaded your council chamber, almost from the first moment you entered it, until your reorganization was carried into effect. I beg leave to pause here, and inquire, if these alleged causes for the reorganization of your cabinet be the true causes, what are we to understand from the letters of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, in which are given their reasons for their voluntary resignation? If the reorganization was a primary determination of your own, grounded upon the series of events indicated in your manifesto, and ripened into maturity by the publication of the correspondence with Mr. Calhoun, wherefore is it that the Secretary of State gave one reason, and the Secretary of War another, for their retirement, neither having the slightest reference to any of the causes you have assigned? I will not pursue the pregnant topic further than to remark, that, as there is an obvious error in the reasons given for the reorganization of a part of a cabinet, there may also be one in those given as to the remainder. Amid so many embarrassing and irreconcilable inconsistencies, I apprehend the public will be ready to conclude that the true reason has within it something deemed so revolting to the moral sense of the American people, that it cannot be approached; and hence the labored and incongruous explanations which have been attempted.

My great offence, as alleged at this crisis, it seems was, in having "taken sides with your adversaries," which, I suppose, also embraces my associates, who were invited to resign; but, it is added, that being a Representative of Pennsylvania, I was "entitled to respect," and was therefore "treated with kindness to the last," and in the next line, the public are told that you gave me credit for my capacity and fidelity. The kind treatment and respect were not, however, for these qualities, but because you were unwilling that Pennsylvania should suppose you wished to put "a mark of disgrace upon me." I am, indeed, gratified at finding that I owe to my native state, rather than to your insincerity, the "kindness and respect" with which I was said to be treated. But to what feeling am I to attribute your testimony to my "capacity and fidelity?" If that testimony was sincere, what becomes of the black catalogue of previous plots and base designs portrayed in your expose? If it be not sincere, you have promulgated to the American people, whose Chief Magistrate you are, under your own hand, that which you did not believe! Which alternative shall I choose in pursuing this discussion? I cannot make a choice, and will drop the curtain; leaving to the historian of this part of your life to seek for other lights to solve the paradox, or invoke a patriotic tear to blot out the record of it. It now appears certain, however, that I was retained in office most reluctantly, notwithstanding my "*capacity* and *fidelity,*" merely because you were unwilling to mortify Pennsylvania by letting her suppose that you wished to put "a mark of disgrace" upon me. I now perfectly comprehend this announciation in another point of view. It identifies the declarations which, from time to time, emanated from those who were alleged to be in your especial confidence, and to have constituted your most influential council. It was declared by those persons that I had no share in your confidence; that you would be glad of a pretext to remove me, and that you had endeavored in vain, by "courtly hints," to let me know that you wished me to resign, and relieve you from the responsibility of the act; to all of which I was utterly insensible. It is also evident from this admission, that, although I was, during all this period, laboring with the most intense assiduity for the country, and for the benefit of your fame, that you were seeking, with scarcely less diligence, for some pretext which would enable you to encounter, with safety, the political hazard of mortifying Pennsylvania by putting "a mark of disgrace" on me. It further appears that, while these things were doing, the persons above referred to were carrying their warfare against me into the papers of Pennsylvania. One of them, at least, was conducting the influence of your name into the elections in that State, to the disadvantage and injury of one of your own political friends, and for no other reason than because he was my personal as well as political friend: and to be an enemy of mine, and of the administration of my native State, was known to be the direct passport to the favor of this council. I say, while these and many other such things, which I might disclose without violating the rule I have prescribed, were daily at work, you "treated me with kindness to the last!" I reposed on your imputed frankness and sincerity, treating the "malign influence" which surrounded you with silent indifference, determining that it was not less due to your character than to mine that I should not seem to give credit to the assumed authenticity of acts so discreditable to your fame, and that I should expect from yourself alone the only information upon which I could act in such a case, not indeed in "courtly hints," but in the honorable ingenuousness of republican frankness and simplicity. It is now proved, by the documents so often referred to, that the character which I had thus formed and thus relied upon, was but an object of my imagination, and that, instead of the "respect" with which I was "treated to the last" coming from the heart, it was but a covering for deep rooted hostility, which was only suppressed through fear of "mortifying Pennsylvania," and that I have been, during the whole period of my political connection with you, an object of your unqualified, and, now, undisguised enmity, as well as a subject for the suspicious and scrutinizing espionage of those who, it now appears by the verifications of their sayings, acted under your especial authority. I cannot but deplore that you have made it necessary for me, in my own defence, thus to speak of these things; but, since it is so, I rejoice to find, in the labored assault upon me, such clear internal evidence of the truth as it is.

But you allege that you "offered me a position of dignity and trust, quite equal to my deserts."—It is true you offered me the mission to Russia; but after what has been now seen, can any one doubt in what light I must have understood that offer at the time it was made? And, although you have been unable to find any motive for my refusal but "ambition and interest," there are not a few, I trust, who, looking into their own hearts, can realize that when office is tendered to beguile integrity, it cannot be honorably accepted: still less could I have accepted it as a sop to reconcile Pennsylvania to the agency of an inmate of your household, in forming a new party there for the benefit of your designated successor. "Ambition and interest"—the former seeks high station, and the latter emoluments: both were offered, but "the circumstances" in which I found myself placed, forbade the acceptance, and I sought only retirement to domestic life, not imagining that this was to be further disturbed.

I now pass to the sequel of this extraordinary document, in which I find a labored attempt to adduce facts in support of an idea previously inculcated, viz: that I was the aggressor in all the differences which existed in your imagination, and was seeking to the last for some "pretext for a quarrel to carry home to Pennsylvania." What are these facts? Soon after I had appointed certain officers in the custom house of Philadelphia, disregarding the officious and improper interference of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, who, as I was informed, had been some time on a political visit to that city; and after I had heard that the persons who formed his circle there spoke of my appointments as unwarranted in my then situation, I received a note from you, in which you designated me as "Acting Secretary of the Treasury," not only on the outside, with marked peculiarities, but also in the body of the note. I could not suppose it to be an inadvertence. It was not recurring to a familiar address from an unusual one, but the reverse; and, being the first time you had ever addressed me in that manner, carried, as I thought, on its face, evidence of deliberate intention. The notes which passed between us on the occasion have been published, and I am content that an impartial public should decide, from the face of our two first notes, even unconnected with the visit of Major Lewis to Philadelphia, which of us has the appearance of "seeking cause of offence" in this transaction.

The next fact is that I wrote an angry letter to Mr. Barry, informing him that I had heard that one of his Assistants had said the Department held a certain bond in terrorem over me. I will publish this correspondence also, though an inconsiderable item in this scrap of history, from which it will be readily determined, whether the disposition to quarrel began with me, or those who had entertained a purpose so injurious to my character, as to have it believed that the silent repose which I was looking to, must be attributed to the base motive of avoiding the payment of a debt to the Government. I could not doubt the report, and wrote, not "an angry," but a respectful note to Mr. Barry, stating what I had heard, and requesting him, if he supposed I was indebted to the Department, to bring suit, as I could not believe that he would make the collection of a debt depend on such considerations. His reply was mainly in the same temper, although I thought he unnecessarily introduced some political matter into his letter, but it was not offensive; nor, though I declined the discussion, did I reply to him in that feeling. I supposed he had misapprehended a single point in the case, and explained it for his information; but his last letter convinced me of the truth, not only of what I had heard as to the threat, but that it had been written to give all the effect he could to the object of the original declaration of his subordinate. I saw too, in that letter, a germ of the feeling since so fully disclosed, and disposed of the matter as I thought it merited, without further notice. I should have deemed these incidents too unimportant for such notice, but for that which you have given them. They certainly constitute no proof of a disposition in me to "seek cause for a quarrel."—They are of the same character with the absurd imputations as to the *publication* in the Telegraph, with which I had no more to do than Major Eaton had; and because I would not disavow, under a menace, I am represented by you as the aggressor; and because I would not present myself without defence to his pistols and stiletto, or neglect my duties to call in aid the civil authorities, I have become, in your judgment, a "threatener of the peace!" To the mind which has long been perverted by the workings of suspicion and passion, it is difficult to present the most clear and sober truths with effect; and I may not have satisfied you of the injustice of any of your suspicions. I can therefore only add, that nothing was farther from my intention than to have had any difference with you, or any member of the Administration, on my retirement from the government. I am not to expect, however, that either arguments or evidence, will now produce a change in your opinions, or dispel the error which has so unhappily enveloped your short career in civil station, and so effectually blighted the fair prospects which attended your induction into office.

You will observe that I have confined my remarks almost exclusively to the *effects;* I have but touched the corrupting *cause* of all the diseases of your administration. Nourished by a deplorable infatuation, its operations have been most extensive and injurious. Had I consented to bring my family within the sphere of its influence, I should have been among the chiefest of your favorites; but I would not thus consent to expose them, and therefore have, as it appears, experienced the *efforts* of your secret and abiding hostility.

I now take leave of your *expose,* and proceed to reply to your letter by Mr. Trist, already referred to. I cannot but regret to find the same apparent misapprehension of the nature and object of my letter of the 21st ult. still existing, which had pervaded your previous proceedings on this subject. The representations I made to you of the transactions of Major Eaton and others, was not induced by any alleged injury done to me. This was distinctly disclaimed. The object was simply to bring to your notice a meditated outrage against the majesty of the law, which I deemed discreditable to the Government, and considered it to be my duty to lay before you. In furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent facts as I thought necessary to enable you to give a direction to any investigation you might order, which would most readily disclose the whole truth. The facts presented by me for your consideration, were, that Major Eaton and Mr. Randolph had resolved to assault me; that, for effecting their object, they occupied, as a rendezvous, certain lower rooms in the Treasury building, near which, as the head of the Department, I must necessarily pass in the discharge of my official duties; that the officers occupying these rooms, with one other, were in the company of Major Eaton and Randolph, whilst they were thus awaiting an opportunity to make the intended assault. I further stated, that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, beset my dwelling for two successive nights, indicating, by words, actions, and armament, hostile designs. All these matters are bro't before you, believing that all who had in any manner aided or given countenance at the time to the designs of the principal, were guilty of a high offence against the laws of the country. The matters for investigation, under this statement of facts, were simply as follows:

1. Did Eaton and Randolph, or either of them, arm and lie in wait for the purpose alleged, or for any other criminal purpose?

2. Did they use the rooms of the Treasury building as places of rendezvous for such a purpose?

3. Were the officers who occupied those rooms present while they were so employed by Eaton and Randolph, or either of them?

4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed force, threaten an assault on my dwelling, for two successive nights, till a late hour?

If so, then is all I have stated true to the letter. I am sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the character of the Government, to have a severe scrutiny made to ascertain the truth of such allegations; and, if found to be true, to know especially how it happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in the Treasury Department, in order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer; and to what extent, if at all, the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of, or given aid and countenance to so disgraceful an outrage.

The facts which had then come to my knowledge were embodied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my departure from the seat of Government, (the only moment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such a manner as the long experience of the most enlightened communities had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice. But you have not thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself with drawing out and spreading before the public, the excuses and denials of a portion of the persons referred to, without taking the slightest notice of the principal and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce additional testimony. An examination might very possibly have implicated persons not before thought of, or resulted in the acquittal of others who were suspected. But that the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of repressing, among the officers of the government, within the walls of the public edifices, all disposition to violence. I have only to add, that when such a scrutiny shall be made, all I have alleged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevarications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not complain that you have not instituted an investigation; I have no right to do so, more than any other citizen of the United States. You are responsible for the due execution of the laws of the District, and when these fail to afford personal protection, I hope to be as able as most others to protect myself. But I think I have a just ground for complaint, in your effort to transfer from yourself and your officer, who are constituted for that service, to me, a private citizen, at a distance, and without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution, for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution. But I find a still more serious cause of complaint, in your effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real question before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their rendezvous; whereby you might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one of my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue, thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpose of justice, I find in your letter, and with deep regret feel myself obliged to expose it, indubitable evidence of a deplorable bias in your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gratuitous offer of your protection to me if I should engage in those prosecutions! But not having sought such protection, nor deemed it desirable, it removes none of the difficulties previously and subsequently thrown in the way. I asked an assurance of protection for the witnesses who might hold offices at your disposal, from injury in consequence of giving testimony; but this is given in a form which they will regard as a threat, rather than as an assurance of protection.

As no witness would be required to inculpate himself by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your assurance, that "it must not be construed as affording impunity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold," could have no meaning, that I can imagine, unless intended for a menace. I have also observed in your letter another obstacle to my scrutiny before a tribunal of the District. It is stated by you that, "should any person be found to have formed a part of a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Department, or elsewhere, (you) will feel it to be (your) duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public service;" and in the next paragraph you prejudge and promulgate the acquittal of the "Acting Secretary of War, and others," (alleged to have been charged by me,) of any offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were occupied for a rendezvous, on the ground that "it was their duty to be there, and that any body else had right to come there." If a free and untrammelled investigation had been gone into, as I requested, I had determined to call upon you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, and Randolph that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d June,) "gave (you) the first information that (you) had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying, that your examination, "with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on anterior to that date. The feelings which governed you on this occasion may be understood from the fact that you have justified Major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault, you informed him of the controversy between Major Eaton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any more writing, it would be in red ink." Your course, on this subject, is the more extraordinary, and the more worthy to be specially remarked, inasmuch as the persons principally interested are known to be your most confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your most secret councils; who were in habits of daily intercourse and consultation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes authorised the belief that they would do nothing of importance against your approbation.—Of the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there was no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged, in the intended assault, are completely exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly arranged to convey a denunciation of the penalties of the law, and dismission from office, against those who were armed in my defence. It should be observed that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your judgment of acquittal in the District of Columbia, are not idle words.

All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your own hands. Whoever has paid attention to state trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers. I am, therefore, now met with an unsought for offer of personal protection, while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the witnesses I might offer are threatened with the privation of the means of subsistence for their families, and some with the addition of the penalties of the law, as a punishment for their generous services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication as expressing a desire for a free, impartial, and untrammeled investigation of truth, before a tribunal of justice. It is any thing else, rather than this. If it had been your sole intention, in writing this letter, to deter the scrutiny it purports to acquiesce in, it could not have been more effectually framed for its object; for you had judged rightly in supposing that I would much rather suffer all the detriment arising from the imputation cast upon me by your proceeding, than expose to injury men who had offered to risk their lives for mine. But you have left me no choice in an appeal to a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. At the same moment in which you seemingly invited public attention to see "what proofs (I) should be able to bring in support of the charges," you closed the door as well against the witnesses as against the effect of their testimony. Instead of accepting my aid for the purposes of justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal of the guilty, and left nothing for me to do but to aid you in the arraignment and punishment of the innocent. To give the more effect to your purpose, you allege that you have already made inquiries, (secretly, of course,) and, from the information thus received, declare my statements to be "unfounded in fact;" and not only denounce the evidence on which I relied as "vague and false," without having heard it, but, to complete this course of proceeding in a manner most injurious to my character and feelings, you have even descended from your high station to offer me a personal taunt. Such is the close of the last scene of the political relation between you and me.

You will perceive that I have carefully abstained from introducing into this discussion any matter to which you had not invited public attention in your letter of the 7th instant, and your document of the 11th, and which is not necessary to my defence against the charges therein made. I have therefore left a vast field wholly unexplored, all of which was fairly at my disposal, if I could have reconciled my feelings, even under such circumstances of injury, to do any thing which might resemble an aggressive controversy with the Chief Magistrate. Self-defence is, however, one of those sacred reserved rights which, it is conceded in all communities, man has never submitted to the entire control of society; it is this right alone I claim to have exerted in the foregoing remarks.—If I have used it with what any one may consider an undue freedom, it will be cause of regret to me; but having, from the beginning of my official connection until it was dissolved by you, devoted all the faculties of my mind to the public service, with no other view than to promote the public interest and the character of the government, and consequently, the fame of its chief officer, I have not considered myself as laboring under obligations which could not be paid, nor you as having any right to inflict injuries by way of adjusting such a balance. With the exception of station, therefore, I felt no restraint which would not be required in any other case, and if station can be construed to confer privileges of this nature, those who claim them ought to remember that the established courtesies of republican society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing corresponding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, wherever this correspondence may lead to, that it has been forced upon me in a manner which has left me no choice but to suffer the effects of your cruel injustice, or to use some of the means which crowd into my service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to the manner in which our connection has been maintained on my part. The documents before me show how that relation has been maintained on your part. It commenced in suspicion, and continued under a brooding, but restrained hostility; was marked, near its close, by a wanton and desperate design, fostered in the breast of your most devoted and most confidential friend, to assail my life; and, failing in this, is now terminated with a still more unrelenting and injurious purpose of destroying my reputation, and robbing my children of their only hope of bequest. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM

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* I will not require of you to prove that I was present, or "in the company" of the conspirators.

THE OFFICIAL UNFROCKED.—The Globe of this morning says—"We most solemnly and upon our honor assure Mr. Ingham that the President of the United States was not consulted, nor had he the slightest agency in the production of the paragraph which has called forth from him seven solid columns of animadversion. We, moreover, assure him that the President never read it, heard it read, nor heard of it, until it appeared in the newspaper, and as he was deeply engaged in public business when the paragraph was published, we doubt exceedingly whether it even caught his attention after it was published. We must, therefore, take upon ourself the whole responsibility of this unlucky article, and do hereby assert our claim to Mr. Ingham's letter, which he has misdirected to the President, with the exception of so much thereof as properly appertains to the negotiation with regard to the trial of the assassins; a subject which must be settled by Mr. Trist and himself."

When it is recollected that the Globe was established by the special patronage of the administration; that it professes to be its chosen organ; that it boasts that it speaks by the authority of the President; and that the article of the 11th of July gives a private letter, written by the President to Mr. Ingham, which could have been obtained only from the President himself, it requires all the reckless boldness of the organ to assert, that "the President never read it, heard it read, nor heard of it, until it appeared in the newspaper." And it requires no less than such a witness to assert a belief that "it has never caught his attention after it was published."—*Washington Telegraph, August 4.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1831.

MR. INGHAM'S LETTER.—Our readers will find this document in our columns to-day, and we trust they will give it a dispassionate perusal. We devote much space in our paper to the history of the recent explosion, because we have discovered the determination of at least one of our Jackson papers to deprive its readers of all means of knowing the truth. A French paper gives the following account of "*A way to make an audience unanimous:*"

"A serious disturbance broke out in the theatre of Toulouse. A violent quarrel arose between two parties, one of which wished to support an actor on his *debut*, the other seemed determined to hiss him. The authorities ordered the house to be cleared, which the National Guard did with energy and promptitude."

As this summary mode of proceeding would not do with the Jackson party in our republic, some of our "*printers by authority*" seem determined to adopt the plan of concealing the truth from their readers, as the next best expedient. Time will show whether a party which makes such mighty professions of independence and republicanism, will patiently submit to such treatment.

SINGULAR APPEARANCE.—On Thursday the 4th instant, many of our citizens were surprised by the singular appearance of the rays of the sun, when observed upon the walls of houses or other places where they were noticed. Being ourselves much engaged on that day, we did not observe this appearance, which attracted much attention, and has been the subject of much conversation. The color of these rays, we are told by various persons, very much resembled that of the lilach flowers.—We have conversed with no person who pretended to account for it.—The clear light which prevails until a late hour of the night has also attracted much attention during the last week or ten days. Our atmosphere has been cloudy, and much rain has fallen; yet, every evening, objects could be discerned as distinctly as in an ordinary moonlight night.—Our readers will observe, by an article from the American Almanac, which we have extracted from the Baltimore American, that several astronomical phenomena have lately occurred, commencing on Thursday the 4th instant, and ending this day.

THE CONNECTION WITH THE OHIO CANAL.—Does Mr. Butler *really* believe that there is any inconsistency between our course in 1825 and in 1831, upon the subject of a communication with Lake Erie? If he does, he possesses a weaker judgment than we have given him credit for.—We will endeavor briefly to explain this matter, and think we can readily satisfy our readers that there is not the slightest shade of inconsistency in our conduct.

It is quite true that in 1825 we were the zealous advocates of a canal from Pittsburgh to Cleaveland, by the way of the Big Beaver and Mahoning. It is true that we had prepared, at our own expense, a diagram (a rough one to be sure) of the country centained in the triangle of which Pittsburgh, Erie and Cleaveland form the angles; and it is also true that our friends, having been struck with the singular appearance of so many rivers—the Youghiogany, the Monongahela, the Allegheny, the Kiskeminitas, the Ohio, and the Big Beaver—all converging towards the point where Pittsburgh stands, called our diagram *Craig's Spider*, from its fancied resemblance to that insect. These are the facts upon which our neighbor founds the charge of inconsistency.

"Many of our readers will recollect the part Mr. Craig took in reference to this subject in 1825.—He then "understood the subject," and *wrote* in favor of the route which we now advocate."

Such are the words of Mr. Butler. Our readers must bear in mind that there was then no question whether the route by the Big or Little Beaver should be selected; the question was whether the canal should go to Erie or Cleaveland. The object was to secure the trade of the Western Reserve, and we contended that, to secure it and the trade of the lakes, it would be better to strike the lake at Cleaveland than at Erie. At that time no surveys had been made, but we made our estimates of distances from inspection of maps and a partial knowledge of the country through which the canals would pass. The following extract from the article which we wrote for the Gazette in 1825, we take from the last Statesman. It shows fully our reasons, or at least *some of our reasons*, for preferring the route by the Mahoning.

"The intercourse between PITTSBURGH and the WESTERN RESERVE, by Erie, would be *too circuitous*.—The distance from Cleaveland to Pittsburgh, by the way of the Allegheny canal, *would be about three hundred miles, with three different modes of transportation*, and *one hundred miles of dangerous lake navigation*. While, by the Beaver canal, the distance would not exceed one hundred and sixty miles, *with but one mode of transportation, and no dangerous navigation*."

From Pittsburgh to Cleaveland, by Erie, we *estimated* to be three hundred miles, of this distance, one hundred miles would be by a dangerous lake navigation. From Pittsburgh to Cleaveland, by the way of the Mahoning, we estimated to be *one hundred and sixty* miles by a safe canal navigation. By the way of Erie, there would be three different modes of transportation; by the Mahoning and Beaver, but one mode. The lake is usually open at Cleaveland much earlier in the spring and later in the fall than at Erie. These reasons, and various others, induced us long ago to advocate a canal to Cleaveland instead of Erie, and *we are still in favor of a canal or railroad to Cleaveland.*

The question now is not as it was in 1825. *Then the Ohio canal was not commenced.* The completion of that canal has placed the question in an entirely new light. *Railroads have also been introduced into effective operation since* 1825. This also gives the matter a new aspect. Canals must be taken in the neighborhood of water, and must be supplied with water. Not so with railroads.—A railroad may be taken to Massillon as well as to Akron, but a canal cannot be made to the former place.

The distance from Massillon to Akron is 27 miles only, and the single question now is, whether we shall strike the Ohio canal at the former or the latter place. Strike it where we may, we will have a communication to Lake Erie at Cleaveland. This was our desire in 1825: this is our desire in 1831. In 1825 we preferred a canal to Cleaveland, rather than a canal to Erie, and a dangerous lake navigation thence to Cleaveland; but surely that is no reason why we should *now* prefer a canal to Akron, rather than a railroad to Massillon. The object is now to reach the Ohio canal: in 1825 the Ohio canal was not commenced, and the object then was to reach Lake Erie. In 1825 the question was between two routes; one, as we supposed, about three hundred miles long, the other about one hundred and sixty; one in part a dangerous lake navigation, the other entirely by canal; one with three transhipments, the other with but one. Between these we did not hesitate to decide. Now there is no such palpable inequality in the two routes to the Ohio canal. We believe, nay we are sure, that the southern route is the shortest, but it *may not* be the best; the northern route *may* possess advantages which will more than overbalance the increased distance. Our desire is to strike the Ohio canal at the most favorable point, and by the best route; therefore we wish investigation.

In our paper of the 29th July, we took the distance hence to Akron, as stated by Mr. Butler, to be correct. He once lived in that neighborhood, and we supposed that, as he was so zealous in favor of that route, he knew something about it.—He stated the distance from Pittsburgh to Akron, by the Beaver and Shenango, to be 116 miles—*now* we know it cannot be less than 132. Since then we have been favored with the loan of a report of the Ohio canal commissioners in Jan. 1828, from which we extract the following, as the length of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal from Akron to the state line.

	miles.	chains.
From Akron (Portage Summit of the Ohio canal) to Ravenna Summit	22	79
From Ravenna Summit to Warren	28	16
From Warren to Pennsylvania line	24	58
Total length of canal line	75	73
Length of Feeders.		
Cuyahoga feeder, 7 m. 16 ch.		
Muddy & Sandy P'd do. 78		
Breakneck feeder 3 6		
Warren do. 12—Tot 11	32	
Aggregate length of canal and feeders	87	25

From the state line to the mouth of the Mahoning is ten miles. From the mouth of Mahoning to the mouth of Beaver twenty-two. These two distances are *estimated* by the map and roads. Major Douglas examined the route of a canal from Bolivar, on the Ohio canal, to the mouth of Beaver, and reported it to be practicable, and the distance 90½ miles. Suppose a railroad to Massillon, from the mouth of Beaver, to be of the same length, (we are assured it will be shorter,) and compare the two routes.

	miles.	chains.
From mouth of Beaver to state line	32	00
From state line to Akron	75	73
	107	73
From mouth of Beaver to Massillon	90	40
Southern route shorter	17	33

Take another view: suppose freight at Akron to come to Pittsburgh.

	miles.	chains.
From Akron to Massillon would be	27	00
From Massillon to mouth of Beaver	90	40
	117	40
From Akron to mouth of Beaver, by Mahoning	107	73
	9	67

So that to come from Akron to Pittsburgh, by the way of Massillon, would not be quite ten miles further than by the way of the Mahoning.—Again: suppose freight at Massillon:

	miles.	chains.
From Massillon to Akron would be	27	00
From Akron to mouth of Beaver, by Mahoning,	107	73
	134	73
From Massillon to mouth of Beaver, direct,	90	40
	44	33

From this it appears that produce from the Reserve would have almost ten miles farther to go by the way of Massillon than by the way of Akron, while produce from the southern part of the state would have more than forty-four miles farther to go by the way of the Mahoning than by Little Beaver. This is a very important view of the matter, and it becomes more imposing when we recollect that more than three fourths of the Ohio canal lies south and west of Massillon.

We think we have said enough to satisfy our readers that there is no inconsistency in our course on this subject. In 1825 our only object was to reach Lake Erie: then we preferred the route up the Mahoning, rather than that up the Allegheny. Since that time a canal has been made, which extends from Cleaveland almost to the Ohio River: if we can intersect this canal at any point, we will have a communication with the lake and the whole interior of the state. In 1825 the only improved mode of communication was by canal; in 1831 railroads have become popular and useful. If we had made a canal in 1825, we would have had the whole work to Cleaveland to execute; in 1831 a canal made by the state of Ohio has come within one hundred miles of us. Are all these changes to produce no change in our views of expediency? Because we preferred one route *before another* in 1825, are we now bound still to adhere to *that route* in preference to *all others* in defiance of all change of circumstances?

FAYETTEVILLE SUFFERERS.—The Committee appointed to remit the money collected in some of the wards of this city for the relief of the sufferers by fire at Fayetteville, have performed that duty, and received the following acknowledgement:

"Fayetteville, July 30, 1831.

To LEWIS PETERSON & R. MILLER, JR. Esqs. *Com. of the Citizens of Pittsburgh.*

I have before me your letter of the 12th inst. addressed to John W. Sandford, Esq. enclosing a check on the Bank United States for $545 12, contributed by the citizens of Pittsburgh for the relief of the sufferers by the late destructive fire in this place. It is added to other charity for like purpose, and will be distributed by the proper authorities. My fellow citizens feel the obligations they are laid under to their brethren, for the sympathy and benevolence so freely and liberally extended to them in this time of their necessity, and they will hereafter make a suitable acknowledgment. My object at present is merely to advise the receipt of your remittance. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WRIGHT.
Magistrate of Police.

Public Sentiment.—The Detroit papers contain the report of some vigorous proceedings which have taken place in that city in relation to the appointment of young Mason, a minor, to the office of Secretary of State for Michigan Territory.—At a large meeting convened for the purpose, a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter, who reported that Mason frankly confessed his being under age, and consequently incapacitated to assume the functions of his office.

The Richmond Whig says, "there is no doubt of Major Eaton's having challenged Mr. Berrien, but we are happy to hear that it will not lead to a combat."

The beginning of more trouble.—There is little doubt, says the Detroit Courier, that General Eaton, late Secretary of War, will succeed Governor Cass.

Extracts from a letter of O. P. Q., dated June 21.

"France will do something for Poland! You may be sure of this! The Sun is perfectly right when it says that Louis Philip is not made for the age in which he lives. He is kind-hearted, amiable, and even patriotic. But he has not a master mind, nor the spirit of one who should direct and not be guided by public opinion. Louis Philip loves liberty, but it is the liberty of the restoration—of a good honest Bourgeois, who has been accustomed to live at Neuilly and the Palais Royal in ease and affluence as the Duke of Orleans, and who cannot understand why, now he is King, he cannot be quite as quiet as when he was Duke.—So Louis Philip is afraid of stirring for the Poles, lest he should be denounced by the Kings and Emperors of Europe as a friend to revolutions—and yet, believe me, when I tell you France will do something for Poland! I do not pretend to have the gift of prophesying any more than that I understand all mysteries, but I will take upon myself to say one thing, that if Poland should be crushed by Russian armies, and Warsaw fall into the hands of Paskewitsch, the new Russian General-in-Chief, Louis Philip would be driven from the throne of France, and a revolution would then commence, which must lead to universal and long protracted warfare. France will do something for Poland.

"The French Minister has quarreled with Lafayette! This is unwise, and absurd. Lafayette has published a letter, to which I recently invited your attention. The Minister has not contradicted the facts stated, nor has he confuted the opinions propagated by this distinguished patriot. But he has raked out an old letter from the Moniteur, written at the close of the last century, which he endeavors to torture into something opposed to the present principles and system of Lafayette. In this, however, he is most unfortunate. The letter in question required that the Royal authority should be respected: that the National Guards should be honored; and that the Government or the then King Louis XVI. should be constitutionally firm! And what is there in the recent letter of Lafayette to the electors of Meaux which is opposed to this? Nothing whatever. He protests against tumult and anarchy, declares his opinion, that even now it is possible, by retracing our steps, to march with the July Revolution, and expresses his hope that Louis Philip will understand his position, and by proceeding with the people insure their confidence and love. Yet, because M. Lafayette has told the electors of Meaux that at present we are not marching in the ways of July, the Casimir Perrier cabinet has taken offence, and the patriot of the two worlds is held up most absurdly as a man in contradiction with himself.

"I perceive that in England a great deal of alarm is felt on the subject of the introduction of the cholera morbus! For the spread of this malady, we are indebted to Russia!! The best means of stopping it is to terminate the war between the Czar and the Poles!—Russia has taken the cholera to Poland, and Poland has introduced it to some portion of the frontiers of Prussia. If the Polish war be not terminated, the cholera will spread all over Europe; and the only method of terminating the war, is that of requiring the Court of St. Petersburgh to recognise the independence of Poland. If no other motives will stimulate the Governments of France, Prussia, Great Britain, and Austria, to active exertions on behalf of the Poles, let the just and reasonable fears of the progress of the cholera morbus excite these powers to intervention. The Governments of France and England will be alone responsible for the spread of the cholera in the west of Europe if they do not put a stop to the war of Russia on Polish liberty. Think of this!"

A striking instance of an important article of apparel, depending almost entirely on machinery for its general introduction, is furnished by the history of the stocking manufacture:

"Before the invention of the first stocking machine, in the year 1589, by William Lea, a clergyman, none but the very rich wore stockings, and many of the most wealthy went without stockings at all, their hose being sewn together by the tailor, or their legs being covered with bandages of cloth. William Lea made a pair of stockings by the frame in the presence of King James I.; but such was the prejudice of those times, that he could get no encouragement for his invention. His invention was discountenanced, upon the plea that it would deprive the industrious poor of their subsistence. He went to France, where he met with no better success; and died at last of a broken heart. The great then *could* discountenance an invention because its application was limited to themselves.—*They* only wore stockings; the poor who made them had none to wear. Stockings were not cheap enough for the poor to wear, and therefore they went without. Of the millions of people now in this country, how few are without stockings! What a miserable exception to the comforts of the rest of the people does it appear to you when you see a beggar in the streets without stockings! You consider such a person to be in the lowest stages of want and suffering. Two centuries ago, not one person in a thousand wore stockings; one century ago, not one person in five hundred wore them; now, not one person in a thousand is without them. Who made this great change in the condition of England, and indeed, of the people of almost all civilized countries? Wm. Lea—who died at Paris of a broken heart. And why did he die of grief and penury? Because the people of his own days were too ignorant to accept the blessings he had prepared for them."

Cholera Morbus.—Rumors were afloat in England at the date of the latest news, that the cholera morbus had made its appearance in Great Britain. Many paragraphs appear in the papers respecting the disease, from which we extract the following:—*Working Man's Advocate.*

A rumor was prevalent here yesterday, and is still gaining credit, that the cholera morbus has made its appearance amongst the crews of some vessels with flax, from Riga, now riding quarantine at Montrose. It is said that one or two deaths have taken place, and several others are ill.—*Perth Courier.*

When the cholera first visited China it was remarked that it selected such as lived in filth and intemperance; and that, on the contrary, persons of undaunted mind, with habits of cleanliness and moderation, were for the most parts exempt from its attacks.

It has, we understand, been ascertained on the highest medical authority, that, in the ravages of cholera morbus, those addicted to drunkenness became the first victims of this terrible visitation.

It is mentioned, as a singular characteristic of the cholera, that in the Island of Ceylon and in Astracan, it was particularly remarked that very few women, and no children, were attacked by the disease, while in the Government of Orenburgh the women were more especially subject to its violence.

Most Melancholy Event.—At the moment of putting our paper to press, we are informed of the death, by apoplexy, of the talented, the highminded, the generous ALFRED H. POWEL. The shock comes upon us like a thunderbolt, and we can scarcely compose our feelings while we record the event. He was engaged in arguing a cause before the county court, and had spoken about ten or fifteen minutes, when, having read a passage from a law authority before him, he laid down the book, staggered back into a chair, and extended his arm, saying, "My friends, bleed me!" These were the last words he spoke. Medical aid was almost instantly afforded, and every means employed to restore him, but in vain. The attack came on at a quarter before 2 o'clock, and he breathed his last at half past three. Never has a more melancholy event occurred in our town. The countenances of most of our citizens are covered with gloom; business is in a great degree suspended; and all look with wonder and awe upon this most sudden and heart rending dispensation of Divine Providence. Mr. Powell was about 50 years of age, was in excellent health, and was on Monday last elected to the House of Delegates, having retained his seat on the bench throughout that day.—*Winchester Republican, Aug. 4.*

From the Baltimore American.

SOMETHING ASTRONOMICAL.

It is remarked in the American Almanac for 1831, published in Boston, that "the year 1831 is particularly distinguished for Phenomena worthy of the attention of Astronomers."

It is a very uncommon coincidence that a number of Astronomical Phenomena will occur in the space of a few days, say from the 4th to the 12th of the present month, to wit:

August 4. Venus and the Sun in Opposition.
August 5. Mercury and Mars in Conjunction.
August 5. Sun and Herschel in Opposition.
August 7. Mercury and Saturn in Conjunction.
August 7. Sun totally eclipsed, invisible however in the United States, but the eclipse is uncommonly great and of long duration; beginning of the Eclipse at 2 hours 32 min. A. mean time at Washington. End of the Eclipse at 7 hours 36 min. A. mean time at Washington. The duration of the Eclipse is therefore four hours and fifty-seven minutes. It will be visible in the greater part of New Holland and Pacific Ocean.
August 8. Moon and Mars in Conjunction.
August 9. Moon and Saturn in Conjunction.
August 10. Sun and Jupiter in Opposition.
August 11. Moon and Venus in Conjunction.
August 12. Mars and Venus in Conjunction.

It may be interesting to observe whether such multitude of phenomena, occurring in a few days, will in any way influence the weather.

In former times such occurrences as these would have called greatly the attention of Astrologers, predicting perhaps great troubles in the political states of empires, kingdoms, &c. as also good or bad fortunes to individuals. S.

Baltimore, August 3, 1831.

From the Louisville Focus, of Aug. 4.

The Election.—The accounts are of course very imperfect; but from all that we can learn the Jackson party have experienced a sore defeat. When it is considered that greater efforts and more expense were used to accomplish their success in Kentucky, it were wonderful if they did not, in some instances, elect their candidates. But while their majorities will be found vastly diminished in districts and counties where they are successful, we believe the number of those districts and counties will be found much diminished, so that a great majority of the voters of the state will be found opposed to Jackson and the principles and practices of his administration.

☞State of the polls in this City, at their close yesterday evening.

CONGRESS.

Thruston, 1209—majority 523
Wickliffe, 625

Franklin county, 2d day at dinner—*Ford* (C.) 466, Lecompte (J.) 414.

Shelby county, 3d day—Congress, Ford (C.) 1187, Lecompte (J.) 448.

In *Henry county,* Lecompte's majority on the first day more than 300.

Mr. CHILTON'S election by 800 or 1000 majority, is considered as certain, from the best information yet received.

Blushing Blue.—A French paper states that there is a young girl of 17 residing in the environs of Angers, whose body to the waist is quite blue, and when any thing is said to induce a blush, her face, instead of becoming red, assumes a still darker blue color.

Effects of Lime upon Fish.—On Monday last, as a barge laden with lime was proceeding up the Ouse from Lewis, from some cause or other, it sunk near Barcombe. The effect on the fish in the river was instantly manifested; hundreds rose to the surface, and a great number were taken by hand. Pikes were seen darting about in great agony; and most of the finny tribe within a mile of the spot where the accident occurred were rendered blind from the burning nature of the lime. It is calculated that some thousands of fish perished.

From the New England Weekly Review.

THE DEMON'S CAVE.

(In the town of Chester, N. H. is a singular cavern known by the name of the Devil's Den."—Its entrance is on the southern side of a rugged hill. It winds into the hill to a considerable distance, and contains several large rooms or chambers. The early settlers of the place supposed it to be the residence of the Arch Enemy.)

The moon is bright on the rocky hill,
But the dwarfish pines are gloomy and still,
Fixed, motionless forms in the upper air,—
The moonlight rests o'er them but darkness is there:
Like the fitful play of the storm-fire's light
On the black, wild clouds of an evil night,
Or the smile which sometimes quivers upon
The faded cheek of the sorrowful one—
A wasted light—a radiance lost
On the gloom which its kindly glow had crossed!

A dim cave yawns in the rude hill-side,
Like the jaws of a monster opened wide,
Where a few wild bushes of thorn and fern
Their leaves from the breath of the night air turn,
And half with twining foliage cover
The mouth of that shadowy cavern over.
Above it the rock hangs gloomy and high
Like a rent in the blue of the beautiful sky,
Which seems as it opens on either hand
Like some bright sea leaving a desolate land.

Below it—a stream on its bed of stone
From a rift in the rock come, brawling down,
Telling forever the same wild tale
Of its loftier home to the lowly vale;—
And over its waters an oak is bending—
Its bows like a skeleton's arms extending—
A shattered tree, by the lightning shorn,
With trunk all sere, and branches torn;
And the rocks beneath it, blackened and rent,
Tell where the path of the thunder went!

'Tis said that this cave is an evil place—
The chosen haunt of a fallen race—
That the midnight traveler oft hath seen
A red flame tremble its jaws between,
And lighten and quiver the bows among,
Like the fiery play of a serpent's tongue—
That sounds of fear from its chambers swell—
The ghostly gibber—the demon's yell,—
That bodiless hands at its portals wave:—
And hence they have named it the DEMON'S CAVE!

It is strange how man to this spot hath lent
A terror which nature never meant—
For none who wander with curious eye
This dim and shadowy cavern by,
Have seen in the sun or star-light aught
Which might not beseem so lonely a spot—
The stealthy fox and the shy raccoon—
The night bird's wing in the shining moon—
The frog's low croak—and upon the hill
The steady chaunt of the whippoorwill.

And yet there is something to romance dear,
In this shadowy cave and lingering fear;
Something which tells of another age—
Of the wizard's wand, and the Sybil's page—
Of the fairy ring, and the haunted glen—
Of the restless phantoms of murdered men—
Of the fears and visions of dreamy youth,
Ere they passed away at the glance of truth;—
And I love even now to list the tale
Of the Demon's cave and its haunted vale!

J. G. W.

ALLEGHENY FIRE COMPANY.—An entire reorganization of the Allegheny Fire Company is contemplated. The members, and all persons desirous of becoming members, are requested to meet at Beale's, on *Monday next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.* WILSON M'CANDLESS,
August 12 Secretary.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.
May 13, 1831—6mF

CAMP MEETING.—The steam boat *Emigrant* will leave Market street wharf for Braddock's Field, at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, returning the same evening; and will also leave Pittsburgh for the same place on SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, returning at 11 o'clock, and will again leave at 2 o'clock, returning the same evening. For passage apply on board. Aug. 12—1t*.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

THE DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 16 for 1831, will take place TO-MORROW:

1 Prize of	$30,000
2	10,000
4	5,000
10	1,000

Tickets $10 Halves $5 Q'rs $2 50 Eighths 1 25 to be had in great variety of numbers at COOK'S Prize Selling Office, No. 68 Wood street, where has been sold within the last month more capital prizes than any other office in the United States, and where has been sold and paid, prizes amounting to near $300,000. Aug. 12

A CARD!

DANCING ACADEMY.—The subscriber tenders his respectful compliments to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and takes this method of informing them that he has commenced a DANCING ACADEMY, in Mr. Beale's long room, on a new and much approved plan. Those who wish to patronize him, and are unacquainted, will please see Judge Baldwin, Doctor Simpson, Dr. A. M'Dowell, Wm. Robinson, James Ross, Harmar Denny, and Peter Madeira, Esq's. ☞A subscription list will be left at Mr. Beale's, the Exchange, Mr. Griffith's hotel, and Finley & Madeira's drug store. Aug 12—3t

N. R. Smith & Rev. John Stark

RESPECTFULLY inform their respecrive patrons, that they have associated for the purpose of opening, in the upper apartment of the Allegheny Academy, a Male and Female Seminary. Arrangements have been made to prevent communication between the schools; and to secure to their pupils all the advantages to be derived from associated means of instruction, the teachers will interchange their labors, each confining his attention to particular branches. Mr. Stark will take charge of the Latin class, which will be subject to no interruptions to prevent its regular progress. Lectures on Italian Book-Keeping, and English Grammar and Composition united, will be given by Mr. Smith, at hours allotted for those purposes. In a word, the Instructers pledge themselves to endeavor at the greatest permanent utility in the education of their male and female pupils.—The schools will open on Monday, the 15th inst. Terms as usual.

☞The Christian Herald, Manufacturer, Statesman, and the Times, will please to insert this advertisement each three times.

Allegheny-Town, Aug. 12—6t

GREAT ATTRACTION AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, *for a short time.*—Miss Honeywell's Splendid Gallery of Cuttings and Needle Work is now open at Lambdin's Museum, N. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets. This interesting young lady, though BORN WITHOUT ARMS, has acquired such a use of a common pair of scissors, by holding them in her mouth, as to be able to cut out of paper the most curious and difficult pieces of Cutting ever attempted, such as the likeness of distinguished Americans and Europeans, together with a variety of others, such as Watch Papers, Flowers, Landscapes, and even the Lord's Prayer, perfectly legible, not only the outlines, but to resemble copperplate engraving.—She writes, draws, and does all kinds of needle work, with the utmost facility and ease. She has traveled through Europe, where her work has been universally admired. An extensive variety of specimens of her elegant performance are for exhibition. All her work is for sale. She can be seen at her various occupations from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 9 o'clock, P. M.

These persons, therefore, who wish to obtain their family likenesses, cut in a few seconds, without arms, by Miss Honeywell, are invited to call. Price 12½ cents. Admittance to the Museum, Miss Honeywell's performance and Gallery of Cuttings, 25 cents—children 12½. Aug 12.

PACKARD & ESTEP, at their establishment in the Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, are prepared to furnish SHEET STEEL, suitable for cotton gins, in any quantity, on the most advantageous terms, either in the shape of sheets or in circles, (ground and polished,) as may best suit the wishes of manufacturers of cotton gins.
May 20—w3mo

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
May 13, 1831—wly

ESTEP & QUINBY offer for sale, at their store, No. 137 Wood street,
700 bbls SALT;
70 do. FLOUR;
300 boxes WINDOW GLASS;
50 bbls. MACKEREL;
10 tubs do.;
10 bbls. HERRING;
15 do. FISH OIL;
20 do. TAR;
ALSO,
300 gross GILT COAT BUTTONS;
50 lbs. MUSKRAT FUR;
50 do. NUTRIA do.
Pittsburgh, July 29—w3t.

REMOVAL.

J. & J. PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from No. 17 Diamond Alley, to No. 148 Liberty street, three doors above the Pittsburgh Brewery, where they have opened a Wholesale and Retail WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, and have recently received from Philadelphia the following Wines and Liquors, which they intend to keep constantly on hand, viz:—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum: Wines—Madeira, Port, and Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, Sweet Malaga, and Claret.

In connexion with the above, J. & J. Parker's RECTIFYING DISTILLERY has been re-established on an improved plan, and is now in complete operation, where they manufacture the following Domestic Liquors:—Brandy, Gin, Fourth and First Proof Liquor, Rectified Whiskey and Bitters; Cherry Bounce and Alcohol. Cordials: Perfect Love, Shrub, Noyeau, Life of Man, Rose, Lemon, Clove, Cinnamon, Caraway, Peppermint, and Anniseed.

☞They have also for sale 150 barrels of superior CIDER.

☞Country Merchants, Grocers and others are requested to call and examine their liquors, all of which are offered on accommodating terms.

JAMES PARKER,
JOHN PARKER.
May 24—w3mo.

A CARD.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, *Graduate of Harvard University*, wishes a situation as Private Tutor in a family, or as an assistant in an Academy.—The most satisfactory testimonials will be given as to moral character and literary qualifications.

☞A line addressed to E. D., and left at this office, will receive prompt attention.
August 9, 1831.—3t*

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street, ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

A DWELLING HOUSE TO LET, and possession given 15th August, 1831, No. 65 Second, between Market and Wood streets.—The house, with convenient back buildings, is well calculated for the use of a family with children. Apply in the Diamond to M. B. Lowrie, or Robert Patterson, Agent.
Pittsburgh, August 9, 1831.—3t

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.
July 8—te

WE are authorised to state that Mr. JOHN M'DOWELL, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Aug. 9.

LAW NOTICE.—The subscriber having this day formed an association with SAMUEL A. GILMORE, Esq. of Butler, will be enabled to transact, with promptness and accuracy, professional business in the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, and Mercer.

GEO. W. BUCHANAN.
July 8.—1wtf.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the President and Managers, until 3 o'clock, P. M. on *Thursday, 25th August next*, for the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river at Brownsville. The river is about six hundred and thirty feet wide; the piers and abutments will have to be from fifty to sixty feet high, to be built of stone, and the superstructure of wood, with two tracks and foot-ways, covered in and painted. A draft or model will have to accompany each proposal. It would be desirable if those intending to propose could visit the place, and make a personal inspection of materials in the neighborhood, and facilities for building, &c. By order of the Board. JAMES L. BOWMAN, Sec'ry.
Brownsville, June 21—wtA25

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (lat) the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.e situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Canlly, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.

SAMUEL M'GREW.
July 19, 1831—3mow$3

WILSON M'CANDLESS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond.
July 5—w3mo

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, in St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, on the night of the 2d inst. A DARK BROWN MARE, four years old, a black streak along her back, a white blaze in her face, and hind feet white, and about 14 or 15 hands high. TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid to any person who will return her to the Exchange stables, Pittsburgh. ROBERT M'KARAHAN.
August 5—3t*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 13TH of AUGUST, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
10	1,000		10,000
1	640		640
20	500		10,000
45	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
13395 prizes	20,625 blanks		$273,760

Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters 2 50 | Eighths 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to near THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Aug. 2

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
10	1,000		10,000
1	640		640
20	500		10,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets			$273,760

Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Aug. 2, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
10	1,000		10,000
1	640		640
20	500		10,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets			$273,760

Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths 1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Aug. 2, 1831

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

Valuable Real Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, *on Thursday, the eighth day of September next*, on the premises, the LOT OF GROUND at the **corner of Main and Union streets**, in the town of Wheeling, lately owned by James M. Thompson, measuring 49 feet on Main, and 69 feet on Union street, whereon is erected a valuable Three Story Brick Building, now occupied as four separate stores, but capable of being converted into a less number to suit the convenience of the proprietor. This is one of the most central and desirable business stands in the place, and will always be certain to command good tenants and high rents, if the purchaser does not desire to occupy it himself. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale.

MARCUS WILSON,
S. A. WESTCOTT,
MORGAN NELSON,
Assignees of James M. Thompson.

Wheeling, July 13, 1831. [July 15—wSt.]

NOTICE.

P. CONNOLY having taken into partnership in the Dry Goods business, his son, PETER CONNOLY, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of P. CONNOLY & SON. They respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening a handsome assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Goods*, at their stores, No. 71 Market street, south west corner of the Diamond, and on Liberty street, 3 doors from Market street, all of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices.

N. B. All those who know themselves indebted to P. Connoly, either by note or book account, would do well to call and settle up, as it is important that he should *close his old accounts*.

August 9—w4t

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*.

August 2,—tf

WOOL WAREHOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communicated.

JAMES MOTT.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17—3mo

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.

May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH*.—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.

Pittsburgh, May 24—te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 24, 1827—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest: taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit: purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Bourders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*; and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import our Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;

And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;

10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831—tf Front street.